

# MNNR

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

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# Serious Eye Injuries Associated with Fireworks — United States, 1990–1994

Eye injuries caused by fireworks are often severe and can cause permanently reduced visual acuity or blindness. Findings from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System database maintained by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) indicate that approximately 12,000 persons are treated each year in U.S. emergency departments because of fireworks-related injuries; of these, an estimated 20% are eye injuries. To improve characterization of fireworks-related eye injuries, data were analyzed from the United States Eye Injury Registry (USEIR) for July 1990–December 1994 and from the Eye Injury Registry of Alabama (EIRA) for August 1982–July 1989. This report summarizes the findings of these analyses.

**United States Eye Injury Registry** 

USEIR, a nonprofit organization sponsored by the Helen Keller Eye Research Foundation, is a federation of state eye registries that uses a standardized form to obtain voluntarily reported data on eye injuries and to obtain 6-month follow-up information. Reports are made by ophthalmologists to the USEIR database in Birmingham, Alabama. The primary purpose of USEIR is to provide prospective, population-based, epidemiologic data to improve the prevention and control of eye injuries. The registry contains information only for patients who have sustained a serious eye injury, defined as "an injury resulting in permanent and significant, structural or functional ocular change." USEIR comprises 39 state registry affiliates (representing 89% of the U.S. population); 32 states registered injuries during 1990–1994, and 27 states reported fireworks-related injuries during this period.

From July 1990 through December 1994, a total of 4575 serious eye injuries from all causes were reported to USEIR; of the 274 (6%) fireworks-related injuries, 255 (93%) were unintentional injuries. Persons injured by fireworks were aged 4–63 years (median: 15 years); 211 (77%) were males. The largest proportion (123 [45%]) of injured persons were bystanders; 96 (35%) were fireworks operators, and for 55 (20%), status was unknown. Most (219 [80%]) injuries occurred during the Independence Day holiday period\*; 44 (16%) occurred during the New Year's holiday period\*, and 11 (4%) at other times. Most (67%) injuries occurred at home; injuries also occurred in recrea-

<sup>\*</sup>The number of days for the holiday period varied each year.

Fireworks-Associated Serious Eye Injuries — Continued

tional settings (14%), on a street or highway (5%), and in parking lots or occupational settings (1%). Location was unknown for 13%.

June 23, 1995

Most injuries were caused by bottle rockets (58%) (Figure 1). Bottle rockets accounted for 68% of the injuries to bystanders.

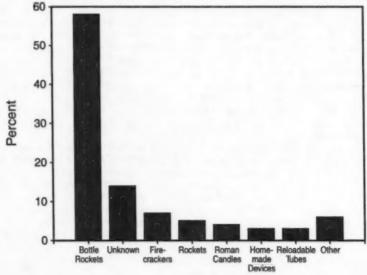
## Eye Injury Registry of Alabama

A retrospective review was begun in 1989 of severely injured persons registered from August 1982 through July 1989 through the EIRA, the first state registry of USEIR. Reports to the EIRA are made by Alabama ophthalmologists. Data were obtained from EIRA standard report forms and from direct interviews with each injured person and/or family members.

Of the 70 fireworks-related injuries reported, 40 (57%) occurred during the Independence Day holiday period, and 27 (39%) occurred during the New Year's holiday period. These injuries resulted in legal blindness in 31 (44%) injured persons; in addition, enucleation was required for seven (10%). Bottle rockets accounted for 58 (83%) injuries, including eight of 10 injuries resulting in permanent damage to the optic nerve and all those resulting in enucleation.

Patients who sustained eye injuries resulting from bottle rockets reported that factors associated with their injuries included product misuse, (e.g., the intentional aiming of the device at others ["bottle rocket wars"] and throwing the device after it had been lit but before ignition), device malfunction (especially immediate explosion

FIGURE 1. Percentage of fireworks-related serious eye injuries, by type of firework — United States Eye Injury Registry, 1990–1994



Type of Firework

Fireworks-Associated Serious Eye Injuries -- Continued

after ignition), erratic flight characteristics even when used according to manufacturers' instructions, and device ricochet off hard surfaces (e.g., a car or the street).

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Editorial Note: Irreversible consequences—including reduced visual acuity and blindness—can result from the use of consumer fireworks, especially bottle rockets. Analysis of the USEIR database indicated that a high proportion of fireworks-related injuries occurred among young males—a finding consistent with previous reports (1,2). These findings are similar to the results of a study in Washington in which injuries were associated with improper use (both intentional and unintentional), product malfunctions (e.g., short fuses, erratic flight, or tip-over), and high temperature (2).

Consumer fireworks—including bottle rockets (classified as 1.4G [formally known as Class C] fireworks)—have been banned in 10 states (Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Six states (Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) permit the use only of sparklers and other novelties (e.g., poppers, wheels, and snaps). The District of Columbia and 32 states allow at least some 1.4G fireworks to be sold. Nevada and Hawaii have no laws regulating fireworks except for local ordinances. The CPSC has banned firecrackers with >50 mg pyrotechnic composition (including cherry bombs, M-80s, and silver salutes) designed to detonate on or near the ground and reloadable shell devices with diameters exceeding 1.75 inches; bottle-rockets can contain up to 130 mg pyrotechnic composition.

Because of the risks for injury associated with bottle rockets and other fireworks, several organizations have made specific recommendations regarding their use. USEIR recommends that persons attend public fireworks displays; however, if persons choose to use fireworks, USEIR recommends that they not use bottle rockets, and when other fireworks are used, eye protection should be worn by operators, bystanders, and spectators. CPSC and USEIR also advise that young children should never use fireworks, older children should be supervised when using fireworks, fireworks should be used only outdoors, a source of water should always be nearby for fire and to douse malfunctioning fireworks, instructions should be read and followed carefully, and malfunctioning fireworks should not be relit.

Several states have prohibited bottle rocket sales, and such bans are supported by the American Academy of Ophthalmology (3), American Academy of Pediatrics (4), and American Public Health Association (5). Despite the advisories regarding the dangers of fireworks use and state bans on use, fireworks continue to cause serious eye injuries—fireworks purchasers often cross state borders during holiday seasons to obtain fireworks that are illegal in their own states. In addition, because USEIR is a voluntary registry and not all states are affiliated, the numbers presented in this report may underestimate the problem nationally. CDC, concurring with the USEIR recommendations, suggests that health-care providers urge patients and their families to attend professionally conducted public displays of fireworks.

#### References

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Fireworks-Associated Serious Eye Injuries — Continued

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- 4. Committee on Injury and Poison Prevention. Children and fireworks. Pediatr 1991;88:652-3.
- American Public Health Association. Resolution 9111—banning bottle rockets: prevention of ocular injuries. In: American Public Health Association. Public policy statements of the American Public Health Association. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association, 1994: 482–3.

# Achievement of Dietary Goals — Kansas, 1993

Fat intake and other dietary factors are associated with increased risk for important chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease and cancer (1–4). To characterize the nutritional behaviors of residents of Kansas, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) conducted a nutrition assessment survey in 1993 and has used the results as a baseline for monitoring progress toward attaining Healthy Kansans 2000 (HK2000) nutrition objectives. This report summarizes selected findings from the nutrition survey relative to three HK2000 objectives: 1) increase to 35% the proportion of adults who consume five or more daily servings of fruits and vegetables; 2) increase to 40% the proportion of adults whose dietary fat intake constitutes <30% of their total food-energy intake (a lower fat diet); and 3) increase to 70% the proportion of adults who consume ≥600 mg of calcium daily (75% of the Recommended Dietary Allowance for adults aged ≥25 years [5]).

A representative sample of 1387 civilian, noninstitutionalized adults (aged ≥18 years) was selected using a random-digit-dialing telephone method; 1119 (80.6%) completed the survey, and 268 (19.3%) persons refused or were unable to respond. The interviews were completed during June–July 1993. Participants responded to an interviewer-administered 24-hour dietary recall for the day before the call. Food portion sizes were estimated (e.g., a small apple is the size of a tennis ball), and a mention of a fruit or vegetable was used as a surrogate for a serving. Food Intake and Analysis Software was used to estimate nutrient amounts reported in the 24-hour dietary recall data (6). Point estimates were weighted by the age and sex of the Kansas population and by the number of adults in each household.

Overall, few (12.5%) respondents reported eating five or more fruits and vegetables during the previous day (Table 1); the prevalence of this behavior was higher among women (15.2%) than men (9.7%), and increased directly with age (persons aged 18–34 years: 7.0%; persons aged 35–64 years: 12.8%; and persons aged ≥65 years: 20.7%) and education (persons with ≤12 years of education: 9.5%; persons with 13–15 years: 12.1%; and persons with ≥16 years: 18.4%).

Nearly one third (29.8%) of respondents acquired <30% of their total food-energy intake from fat. The prevalence of this behavior was higher among women (33.4%) than men (26.5%), but did not vary by age or education. Approximately one half (47.9%) of respondents consumed ≥600 mg of calcium. The prevalence of this behavior was lower in women (40.7%) than men (55.3%) and varied inversely with age (persons aged 18–34 years: 56.3%; persons aged 35–64 years: 44.7%; and persons aged ≥65 years: 41.7%).

Dietary Goals - Continued

TABLE 1. Weighted estimates of selected nutritional behaviors, by sex, age, and education level — Kansas Nutritional Assessment Survey, 1993

Category		vings of vegetables		of calories om fat	≥600 mg calcium intake*		
	%	(95% CI <sup>†</sup> )	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	
Sex							
Male	9.7	(±2.7)	26.5	(±4.2)	55.3	(±4.8)	
Female	15.2	(±3.1)	33.4	(±4.0)	40.7	(±4.1)	
Age group (yrs)							
18-34	7.0	(±2.7)	30.8	(±5.5)	56.3	(±5.9)	
35-64	12.8	(±3.1)	26.9	(±3.9)	44.7	(±4.4)	
≥65	20.7	(±5.5)	36.7	(±6.8)	41.7	(±7.0)	
Education (yrs)							
≤12	9.5	(±2.7)	26.8	(±4.3)	45.5	(±4.8)	
13-15	12.1	(±3.5)	31.8	(±5.4)	45.3	(±5.7)	
≥16	18.4	(±5.0)	32.5	(±5.9)	54.5	(±6.2)	
Total	12.5	(±2.1)	29.8	(±2.9)	47.9	(±3.2)	

<sup>\*</sup>Weighted estimates based on nonpregnant and nonlactating participants (n=1101).

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Editorial Note: The findings in this report indicate that most respondents did not meet the HK2000 goals, which were based on national nutrition guidelines (7) and were similar to the national health objectives for the year 2000 (4). Because national nutrition surveys (4) do not provide state-specific estimates and are often available only after prolonged periods, state population-based dietary surveys, such as that in Kansas, are essential for providing state-specific data to measure the effect of interventions and for monitoring progress toward state-specific year 2000 goals. The survey methodology used in Kansas may serve as a model for other states to establish baselines and to monitor the impact of interventions. KDHE plans to conduct these or similar surveys every 3–5 years.

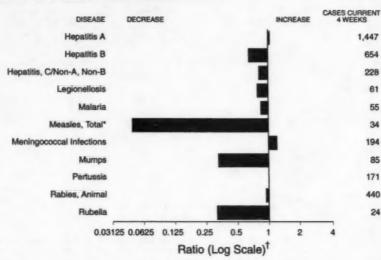
The survey results from Kansas are subject to at least two limitations. First, because participants were interviewed during summer months when consumption of fruits and vegetables is likely to be higher than during other seasons of the year (8), reported fruit consumption may have been higher than if the survey had been conducted during other seasons. Second, 24-hour recall surveys may be less representative than multiple-day recall surveys because the actual amount of food consumed may differ from the usual intake of the respondent (9).

The results of the survey in Kansas are being used as a baseline for monitoring progress among statewide interventions. Kansas LEAN ("Low-fat Eating for America Now"), a state health department program involving a coalition of businesses, health agencies, schools and others, is working to improve dietary habits through interventions such as the statewide worksite promotion "Take the Challenge, Be a Leaner

(Continued on page 459)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Confidence interval.

FIGURE I. Notifiable disease reports, comparison of 4-week totals ending June 17, 1995, with historical data - United States



Beyond Historical Limits

\*The large apparent decrease in the number of reported cases of measles (total) reflects dramatic fluctuations in the historical baseline.

Ratio of current 4-week total to mean of 15 4-week totals (from previous, comparable, and subsequent 4-week periods for the past 5 years). The point where the hatched area begins is based on the mean and two standard deviations of these 4-week totals.

TABLE I. Summary — cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending June 17, 1995 (24th Week)

	Cum. 1995		Cum. 1995
Anthrax		Paittacoaia	28
Brucationia	39	Rabies, human	1
Cholera	7	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	98
Congenital rubella syndrome	1 4	Syphilis, congenital, age < 1 year <sup>†</sup>	
Diphtheria		Tetanus	12
Haemophilus influenzas*	589	Toxic shock syndrome	
Hansen Disease	60	Trichinosis	20
Plague	2	Typhoid fever	94 20 137
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1 .		

\*Of 576 cases of known age, 142 (25%) were reported among children less than 5 years of age.
\*Updated quarterly from reports to the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV Prevention, National Center for Prevention Services. First quarter data not yet available.

-: no reported cases

TABLE II. Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending June 17, 1995, and June 18, 1994 (24th Week)

						Hepatitis (	Viral), by	type			
Reporting Area	AIDS*	Genor	rhea	A		8		C/NA	,NB	Legion	ellosis
	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994
UNITED STATES	29,887	159,706	176,038	11,243	10,165	4,403	5,313	1,957	1,978	585	699
NEW ENGLAND	1,471	2,199	3,771	111	150	84	192	49	72	12	12
Maine N.H.	26 49	34 52	48 34	15	12	6	9	:	:	3	-
Vt.	14	21	12	5	2	11	15	5	5	1	
Mass.	652	1,277	1,326	44	65	32	120	42	49	7	6
R.I. Conn.	122 608	235 580	2.144	12 32	13 51	8 26	40	1	12	1 N	6 N
MID. ATLANTIC	7,605				-	-	094	474	-		
Upstate N.Y.	836	17,043 2,612	19,609	686 178	717 252	531 169	189	171	241 105	66 21	85 19
N.Y. City	3,952	6,128	7,377	318	237	146	150	1	1	-	
N.J. Pa	1,794	1,704 6,599	2,410	92 80	152 76	131	187	69	111	14	15
			5,515			85	168	12	24	31	51
E.N. CENTRAL Ohio	2,492	34,621 11,323	35,895 10,765	1,448	950 299	461 60	548 89	130	173 12	163	240 82
Ind.	200	2,982	3,668	74	154	107	103		4	35	79
01.	1,105	9,315	10,595	211	278	89	154	31	47	13	20
Mich. Wis.	502 141	8,500 2,501	7,656 3,211	179 82	121	182	163	94	110	18 17	36
W.N. CENTRAL	697	8,499	9,650	706	494	242	301	50	42	58	45
Minn.	148	1,370	1,520	86	101	25	36	2	9	30	45
lowa	40	674	621	38	27	19	16	3	7	12	21
Mo.	280	5,115	5,146	475	209	159	216	31	7	33	12
N. Dak. S. Dak.	2 7	13 78	20	14 18	17	3 2	-	3	1	3	4
Nebr.	61		642	25	76	16	16	5	8	7	
Kans.	159	1,249	1,613	50	63	18	17	5	10	3	2
S. ATLANTIC	7,773	47,504	46,565	539	505	634	1,045	147	256	92	184
Del. Md.	154 1,133	912 5.621	836 8,844	91	14 79	102	167	5	15	19	37
D.C.	464	2,173	3,376	6	10	10	16		10	3	
Va.	552	5,133	5,678	94	59	43	54	5	17	7	4
W. Va. N.C.	36 405	294 11,190	328 11,187	11 56	5 55	29	10	24 27	17 29	17	12
S.C.	398	5,622	5,654	20	15	27	19	11	3	17	1
Ga.	935	7,718	U	47	23	58	447	15	148	11	7
Fia.	3,696	8,841	10,862	207	245	219	195	59	26	15	22
E.S. CENTRAL	961	19,973	20,269	522	220	429	532	580	403	15	5
Ky. Tenn.	116 380	2,071 5,887	2,082 6,194	23 420	91 72	34 340	52 444	11 547	14 381	2 9	3
Ala.	263	8,471	7,286	50	33	55	36	2	8	3	1
Miss.	202	3,544	4,707	29	24	*		*	-	1	14
W.S. CENTRAL	2,513	14,781	20,453	1,332	1,316	627	534	270	171	7	1
Ark. La.	108 366	1,821 5,477	3,029 5,535	119 43	28 68	22 81	79	64	54	2	
Okla.	131	1,211	2,015	293	117	212	107	189	84	3	1
Tex.	1,908	6,272	9,874	877	1,103	312	337	15	29	2	
MOUNTAIN	975	3,513	4,380	1,870	1,976	389	280	217	208	101	4
Mont. Idaho	8 24	38 58	38 37	34 184	13 159	10 45		9.	47	4	1
Wyo.	5	23	36	70	10	9	11	87	80	3	
Colo.	339	1,388	1,527	240	233	59		32	35	30	1
N. Mex. Ariz.	81 268	396 1,315	1,352	365 525	509 739	147	93 27	28	32 11	3 43	
Utah	58	83	151	396	189	43		5	9	4	
Nev.	192	212	762	56	124	15		8	10	13	1
PACIFIC	5,400	11,573	15,446	4,049	3,837	1,006		363	412	71	3
Wash.	463	1,110	1,354	316	517	76		102	125	7	
Oreg. Calif.	184 4,587	9,671	12,927	708 2,918	408 2,779	40 876	75 976	22	18 265	59	2
Alaska	45	342	405	17	105	5	7	1			
Hawaii	121	248	346	90	28	9	21	9	4	5	
Guam		31	64	2	12		4	***		-	
P.R. V.I.	1,099	267	220	50	32	336		198	72	1	
V.I. Amer. Samoa	19	8	15	5	4						
C.N.M.I.	-	13	25	15		7					

N: Not notifiable

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands
\*Updated monthly to the Division of HiV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for Prevention Services, last update May 25, 1895.

TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending June 17, 1995, and June 18, 1994 (24th Week)

	Luma						Measle	rs (Rube	Manin	noneral l				
Reporting Area	Dise	Lyme Disease		Malaria		enous	imported*		Total		Meningococcal infections		Mumps	
	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	1995	Cum. 1995	1995	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994
JNITED STATES	1,972	2,546	426	433	11	195		8	203	726	1,594	1,527	434	700
IEW ENGLAND	259	294	19	28		4			4	22	80	62	7	11
Maine	3	2	1	1						4	6	12	4	3
I.H.	11	10	1	3				*	*	1	16	6		4
/t. Vans.	47	42	6	11		2	-		2	6	25	26	1	
R.I.	53	32	2	4		2	-	-	2	6	25	20		1
Conn.	141	205	9	6			*			3	27	16	2	3
WID. ATLANTIC	1.388	1,690	94	69		1		2	3	199	201	153	63	65
Upstate N.Y.	861	1,336	20	19		-		-		15	67	47	16	18
N.Y. City	29	2	40	22		1	*	2	3	12	19	21	5	
N.J.	133	210	23	16		*	-	-		165	57	36	5	11
Pa.	365	142	11	12		-	-	-	-	7	58	49	37	36
E.N. CENTRAL	27	198	50	48	*	6	*	1	7	91	214	210	71	126
Ohio	20	12	3	7		1	*		1	15	69	60	22	31
ind.	3	8	29	19		-				54	32 63	24 76	22	6 55
Mich.	1	1	9	11		3		1	4	18	41	27	26	29
Wis.		168	5	2		2	-		2	3	9	23	20	5
W.N. CENTRAL	27	35	9	22		1			1	161	93	103	28	38
Minn.	41	33	3	5	-			-		101	16	9	20	3
owa	1	1	1	4							16	13	8	10
Mo.	10	29	3	9		1	-		1	159	35	49	14	22
N. Dek.	*			1	*		-		*	*	1	1		2
S. Dak. Nebr.	í	2		2	*	*	-	*		1	9	6	4	
Kans.	15	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	17	4	1
S. ATLANTIC	182	241	93	89	2	5			5	11	274	225	45	104
Del.	7	30	1	3	-	-					3	2	-	10
Md.	124	80	23	39					*	2	18	16		26
D.C.		2	9	8			*				1	2		-
Va. W. Va.	13	22	16	9	*	-	-	-		2	33	38	13	24
N.C.	12 14	33	7	2			-				45	38	16	24
S.C.	5	3		2			-		-		36	11	7	-
Ga.	5	58	11	14	2	2			2	2	59	53		7
Fla.	2	5	25	12		3	-		3	5	74	56	9	14
E.S. CENTRAL	11	18	8	13		-				28	95	123	15	13
Ky.	1	12		4			*				29	25	-	
Tenn.	7	5	3		*			*	*	28	26	24	4	
Ala. Miss.	1 2	1	5	2	-	~	-	-	-	-	25 15	48 26	7	1
	-		-			-	-	-						
W.S. CENTRAL	43	37	9	14	4	17	-	-	17	12	192	183	29	153
Ark. La.	1	2	2	2	4	15	-		15	1	19 27	23	7	15
Okla.	18	19		2	-	10	-		10		21	18		2
Tex.	23	16	6	10		-		*		10	125	113	20	113
MOUNTAIN	3	1	27	19	4	50	-	1	51	154	125	110	29	4
Mont.			2						-		2	2	1	
Idaho		1	1	2	1	1	-		1	-	5	14	3	1
Wyo.	1	-					-		-		5	5		
Colo.	1		15		1	8			8 28	19	29	17	1 N	
N. Mex. Ariz.			3		2	28 12	-		12		28 42		7	2
Utah						12	-	1	1	128	7	15	10	-
Nev.	1			1	U	1	U		1	9	7		6	
PACIFIC	32	32			1	111		4	115	48	320		147	14
Wash.	2	34	11			13	-	2		40	54		10	-
Oreg.	2	2	4	10		1	*		1		53	78	N	
Calif.	28	30			1	97		1	98	46	205	220	124	12
Alaska	*		1		*		*		-	-	6		9	
Hawaii			7	8				1	1	2	2		4	
Guam				:	U		U			227	2		3	
P.R. V.I.			1		ú	9	ú		9	11	12	5	2	
Amer. Samos					ŭ		ŭ							
C.N.M.I.			. 1	1	· ·					29				

<sup>\*</sup>For imported messles, cases include only those resulting from importation from other countries.

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending June 17, 1995, and June 18, 1994 (24th Week)

1995 1995 19 UNITED STATES 36 1,326 1		,	Rubella		Syphi (Primar Second	iis ry & lary)	Tubercu	iosis	Rabies, Animal		
NEW ENGLAND  Maine  18  Maine  18  N.H.  1 14  Vt.  3 Mass.  119  R.I.  Conn.  3 10  MID. ATLANTIC  4 118  Upstate N.Y.  1 62  N.Y. City  2 2  N.J.  2 N.J.  3 32  E.N. CENTRAL  6 132  Ohiio  1 45  Ind.  5 13  III.  1 22  Mich.  Wie.  40  Wie.  40  Wie.  40  Wie.  40  Wie.  40  Wie.  40  Wie.  7  N.Dak.  63  Minn.  28  Iowa  63  Minn.  65  Dak.  7  Nobbr.  68  S. Dak.  7  Nobr.  7  Nobr.  69  S. Dak.  7  Nobr.  60  S. Dak.  60  S. Dak.  7  Nobr.  60  S. Dak.  7  Nobr.  60  S. Dak.  60  S. Dak.  7  117  117  117  117  117  117  117	um. 994 19	196	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	
Maine Maine N.H. 1 14 Vt. 2 3 Mass. R.I. Conn. 3 10 MID. ATLANTIC 4 118 Upstate N.Y. 1 62 N.Y. City - 22 N.J 2 N.J. 2 N.Y. City - 22 N.J 3 Se.N. CENTRAL 6 132 Chis 1 45 Ind. 5 13 III 40 Wis 40 Wis 40 Wis 40 Wis 63 Minnt 63 Minnt 63 Minnt 63 Minnt 68 S. Dek 7 Nebv 6 S. Dek 7 Nebv 7 Nebv 11 S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Del 55 Md. 2 15 D.C 2 Vs 8 W. Vs 11 S. C 50 S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 12 Ga.	.645 1	10	62	170	6,905	9,899	8,083	8,907	2,926	3,289	
N.H. 1 14 14 14 17 14 17 14 17 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	175	7	14	118	87	103	164	183	772	856	
VI. 3 Mass 119 R.J 10 R.J 119 R.J 10 R.J 10 MID. ATLANTIC 4 118 Upstate N.Y. 1 62 N.Y. City - 22 N.J 2 N.J 2 N.J 3 3 32 E.N. CENTRAL 6 132 E.N. CENTRAL 6 132 Illi 40 Wile 40 Wile 40 Wile 40 Wile 40 Wile 12 M.N. CENTRAL 6 63 Minnt 40 Minnt 12 Mo 63 Minnt 63 Minnt 63 Minnt 12 Mo 5 Nobe 7 Nobe 6 S. Dak 7 Nobr 11 S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Del 5 Del 5 Del 15 S. C. 1 12 Ga 11 S. C 2 Vs 8 W. Vu 2 Vs 8 W. Vu 2 Vs 11 Colo 2 Mo 6 S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 17 Tenn 4 Ala. 2 25 Miss 11 Miss 11 Miss 11 Mountain 3 443 Montt 1 13 Montt 1 13 N. Mass. 1 12 Colo. 1 13 N. Mass. 1 12 Colo. 1 13 N. Mass. 1 12 Colo. 1 13 N. Mass. 1 132 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 14 Colo. 1 13 N. Mass. 1 132 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 10 New. 1 18 Selfiel 132 Vess. 1 195 Vess. 1 192 Vess. 1 195 Vess. 1 192 Vess. 1 195 Vess. 1 192 Ve	2		1		2	4	:	:	88		
Mass 119 R.I 12 Conn. 3 10 MID. ATLANTIC 4 118 Upstate N.Y. 1 62 N.Y. City - 22 N.Y. City - 22 Pa. 3 32 E.N. CENTRAL 6 132 Ohio 1 45 Ind. 5 13 III 22 IMich 40 Win 12 Win 12 Win 12 Win 12 Win 63 Minns 28 Identify - 63 Minns 63 Minns 63 Minns 7 Nobr 4 Kans 11 S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Del 5 D.C 2 Va 8 W. Vs 7 N.C. 1 12 Va 8 W. Vs 5 N.C. 1 12 Colo 12 Ga 1 Fis 4 Ala. 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky 4 Ala. 25 Miss 4 Miss 1 Tenn 4 Ala. 24 Ls 4 Dikla. 1 14 Tex. 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mountain - 7 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mountain - 7 Vyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mess. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Drag. 1 85 Drag. 1 85 Drag. 1 7 Drag. 1 85 Drag. 1 7 Drag. 1 85 Drag. 1 85 Drag. 1 87 Drag. 1 85 Drag.	39 27		1		1	1	5 2	6	106	95 75	
Conn. 3 10  MID. ATLANTIC 4 118  Upstate N.Y. 1 62  N.Y. City - 22  N.Y. City - 22  Fa. 3 32  E.N. CENTRAL 6 132  Ohis 1 45  Ind. 5 13  III 22  Ohis 1 45  III 22  Mich 40  Wir 12  Win. CENTRAL - 63  Minr 12  W.N. CENTRAL - 63  Minr 28  Iowa - 2 2  Mo 5 5  N. Dak 63  Nobx 7  Nobx 7  Nobx 7  To Del 5  Mid. 2 15  D.C 2  W. W. Cantral 117  Del 5  Mid. 2 15  D.C 12  E.S. CENTRAL 2 29  W. W. S 5  W. S. C. 1 12  Ga 1 17  Tenn 4  Alia 4  Alis 4  W.S. CENTRAL 3 65  Airk 4  Miss 4  Miss 4  Miss 4  Miss 4  Miss 4  Alia 4  Alia 4  Alia 4  Alia 4  Mountain 3 443  M	89	*	2	117	34	42	91	89	270	324	
MID. ATLANTIC 4 118 Upstate N.Y. 1 62 N.Y. City - 22 N.J 2 N.J 3 N.J.	3	7	10	1	49	9 47	18 48	18 67	131 177	357	
Upstate N.Y.  1 62 N.Y. Cityy - 22 N.J 2 Pa. 3 32 E.N. CENTRAL 6 132 Ohis 1 45 Ind. 5 13 III 12 Win. CENTRAL - 63 Minn 40 Wit 12 Win. CENTRAL - 63 Minn 28 Ind 12 Win. CENTRAL - 63 Minn 28 Ind 12 Win. CENTRAL - 63 Minn 28 Ind 12 Vin. CENTRAL - 63 Minn 28 Ind 12 Vin. CENTRAL - 63 Minn 28 Ind 12 Vin 63 Ind 12 Vin 63 Ind 12 Vin 63 Ind 11 Vin 12 Vin 11	297	,	5	6	421	614	1,720	1,839	674	795	
N.Y. City - 22 - 22 - 28 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 2 - 2 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 2 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3	113		3	5	24	80	180	240	261	563	
Pa. 3 32 E.N. CENTRAL 6 132 Ohio 1 45 Ind. 5 13 III 22 Mich 40 Wie. 12 Win. CENTRAL 6 33 Minn 28 Minn 28 Mon 28 Mon 5 N. Daik 6 S. Daik 7 Nobr 4 Kans 11 S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Del 5 Md. 2 15 DC 2 Va 8 W. Va 8 V. Va 8 V. Va 12 Va 8 W. Va 2 Va 3 W. Va 4 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 4 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 4 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 4 W. Va 3 W. Va 4 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 3 W. Va 4 W. Va 3 W. Va 4 W. Va 1 Colo. 1 14 Tex 4 Dikla. 1 14 Tex 4 Tex 1	62		2		217	288	925	1,127			
E.N. CENTRAL 6 132 Ohis 1 45 Ind. 5 13 III 22 III 22 III 12 W.N. CENTRAL 63 Minnt 40 Wis 12 W.N. CENTRAL 63 Minnt 28 Iowa 63 Mon 5 N. Dak 6 S. Dak 7 Nebr 4 Nebr 11 S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Del 5 Md. 2 15 Dc 2 Vs 8 W. Vu 1 Del 5 Md. 2 15 Dc 2 Vs 8 W. Vu 2 Vs 3 Minnt 11 S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 1 Tenn 4 Ala. 2 25 Miss 2 Miss 3 Miss 3 Miss 4 Miss 4 Miss 4 Miss 1  MOUNTAIN 3 443 MOUNTAIN 4	9	*	-	1	81 99	102 144	315 300	321 151	170 243	142	
Ohis 1 45 11st 145 11						1,395	823	901	19	19	
Ind.  Ind.  Ind.  Ind.  III.  - 22  Mich.  Wile.  - 40  Wile.  - 12  W.N. CENTRAL  - 63  Minnt.  - 28  Iows  - 2  Mo.  N. Dak.  - 6  S. Dak.  Nebr.  - 4  Kans.  - 11  S. ATLANTIC  - 15  Md.  2 15  Dc.  - 2  Va.  - 8  W. Vs.  - 7  N.C.  - 5  S.C.  1 12  Ga.  - 1  Fla.  4 24  E.S. CENTRAL  2 29  Ky.  - 4  Ky.  - 5  W.S. CENTRAL  3 65  Airk.  - 4  MOUNTAIN  3 443  MOUNTAIN  3 132  Ariz.  1 305  Jirah  1 14  Tex.  - 74  Wyv.  - 1  Colo.  1 13  N. Mesr.  1 32  Ariz.  1 305  Jirah  1 10  New.  1 95  PACIFIC  7 195  Vessel.  3 37  Oreg.  1 185  Vessel.  3 37  Oreg.  1 185  Vessel.  3 37  Oreg.  1 185	252	-	-	6	1,199	491	137	131	2	19	
III 22 Mish 40 Wis 40 Wis 63 Minn 28 Iowa - 2 Iowa - 2 Iowa - 2 Iowa - 5 Iowa - 7 Iowa - 8 Iowa - 9 Iowa	35		-	-	103	112	21	81	2	3	
Wis. CENTRAL - 63  Win. CENTRAL - 63  Minn 28  flows - 2  Mo 5  N. Dak 6  N. Dak 7  Nebr 4  Kans 11  S. ATLANTIC 7  Dol 5  Md. 2 15  D.C 2  Vs 8  W. Vs 8  W. Vs 11  Fis 50  S.C. 1 12  Ga 1  Fis. 4 24  E.S. CENTRAL 2 29  Ky 6  Ky 7  Tenn 4  Alia. 2 25  Miss 6  W.S 7  Tenn 4  Alia. 2 25  Miss 7  Miss 1  Montt 3  Montt 3  Idahbo - 74  Myo 1  Colo. 1 13  N. Miss. 1 32  Ariz. 1 306  Litah 1 10  New. U 5  PACIFIC 7 1955  Westh. 3 37  Oreg. 1 6  Celif. 1 32	52	-		1	463	500 144	467	444	11	6	
W.N. CENTRAL - 63 Minnt 28 Minnt 28 Mo 2 Mo 5 N. Dak 6 S. Dak 7 Nebr 4 Kans 11 S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Del 55 Md. 2 15 D.C 2 Va 8 W. Va 8 W. Va 5 N.C. 1 12 Ga 1 1	23 73	-	-	5	130	144	171 27	217 28	11	6	
Minn 28   28   28   28   28   28   28   28	73			2	360	587	265	240	142	93	
Town	39				22	23	58	43	6	8	
N. Dak 6 S. Dak 7 Nebr 4 Nebr 4 Nebr 11 S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Del 5 Md. 2 15 D.C 2 Va 8 W. Va 8 W. Va 12 Ga 1 12 G	6	*		:	28	23	35	17	54	39	
S. Dak. S. Dak. Nebr 4 Kans 14 Kans 11 S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Del 5 Md. 2 15 D.C 2 Va 8 W. Vs 50 S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 Tenn 4 Ala. 2 25 Miss 4 Ala. 1 14 Tex 4 Okta. 1 14 Okta. 1 14 Tex 4 MOUNTAIN 3 443 MOUNTAIN 3 443 MOUNTAIN 3 443 MOUNTAIN 3 1 Idahto - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mesr. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 14 Colo. 1 13 N. Mesr. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 14 Colo. 1 13 N. Mesr. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 14 Colo. 1 13 N. Mesr. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 14 Colo. 1 13 N. Mesr. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 14 Colo. 1 13 N. Mesr. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 14 Colo. 1 13 N. Mesr. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah 1 10 Nev. 1 195 Westh. 3 37 Oreg. 1 85 Celif. 2 132	15	-	*	2	301	501	103	116	17	10	
Nebr 4 Kans 11 Kans 11 Del 5 Md. 2 15 D.C 2 Vs 8 W. Vs 5 N.C 50 S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 Fis. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky 4 Ky 4 Tenn 4 Alia. 2 25 Miss 6 Miss 6 Miss 7 Mountain 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 Nont 74 Myo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Miss. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Niss. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Ariz. 1 31						1	10	14	22	14	
S. ATLANTIC 7 117 Dol 5 Md. 2 15 D.C 2 Vs 8 W. Vs 5 N.C 50 S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 Fia. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky 4 Tenn 4 Alia. 2 25 Miss 6 W.S. CENTRAL 3 65 Ark 4 Dikla. 1 14 Tex. 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mes. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Ditah - 10 New. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Wesh. 3 37 Dreg. 1 85 Wesh. 3 37 Dreg. 1 85 Wesh. 3 37 Dreg. 1 85	4	*			*	8	10	8	-	-	
Dol 5 Md. 2 15 D.C 2 W 8 W. Va 8 W. Va 8 W. Va 50 N.C. 1 12 Ga 1 Fla. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky 4 Alia. Miss 6 W.S. CENTRAL 3 65 Airk 4 Dida. 1 14 Tex. 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 MOUNTAIN 3 443 MOUNTAIN - 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mes. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Utah - 10 New. U 5 PACIFIC 7 1955 West. 3 37 Creg. 1 85	6	*			9	30	48	38	28	17	
Mid. 2 15 D.C 2 Va 8 W. Ve 8 W. Ve 50 S.C. 1 12 Ga 112 Ga 12 Ga 12 Fila. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky 4 Ala. 2 25 Miss 4 Ala. 3 65 Arik 4 Dikla. 1 14 Dikla. 1 14 Dikla. 1 14 Okla. 1 14 Wyo 1 Idahbo - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mest. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah - 10 New. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah - 10 New. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Litah - 10 New. 5 59 PACIFIC 7 195 Westh. 3 37 Dreg. 1 6 Celif. 2 132	166	*	15	10	1,667	2,533	1,483	1,185	988	872 21	
D.C 2 Vs 8 W. Vs 8 W. Vs 50 N.C 50 S.C. 1 12 Gs 1 12 Gs 1 12 Fis. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky 4 Alia. 2 25 Miss 6 W.S. CENTRAL 3 65 Ark 4 Dida. 1 14 Tex. 2 47 MOINTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 New. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Nims. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305	53		-		36	104	204	149	208	286	
W. Vis. N.C 50 S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 Fila. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky Tenn 4 Alia. Alia. 2 25 Miss W.S. CENTRAL 3 65 Ark. Ls 4 Dikla. 1 14 Tex. 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mes. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Utah - 10 New. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Westb. 3 37 Dreg. 1 6 Celif. 2 132	3	-			60	120	49	51	9	2	
N.C 50 S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 Fila. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky 4 Ala. 2 25 Miss 4 Okta. 1 14 Okta. 1 17 Ox. 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 MOUNTAIN 3 443 MOUNTAIN 3 13 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mex. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Utah 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Utah 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Vey. 5 1 10 Nev. 5 195 PACIFIC 7 195 Westb. 3 37 Oreg. 1 85 Oxelif. 2 132	15	*	*	-	305	347	105 45	172	191 43	180 36	
S.C. 1 12 Ga 1 Fla. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky 4 Tenn 4 Ala. 2 25 Miss 1 W.S. CENTRAL 3 65 Ark 4 Ls 4 Clkla. 1 14 Tex. 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 1 305 Litah - 10 New. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Wesh. 3 37 Creg. 1 6 Celif. 3 32	44			-	535	820	175	216	198	87	
Fia. 4 24 E.S. CENTRAL 2 29 Ky	10		-	*	303	325	145	193	63	82	
E.S. CENTRAL 2 29  Ky	13 26	*	15	10	247 173	403 393	271 477	347	139 104	177	
Ky 4 Ala 2 Ala 2 Ala 2 Ala 2 Ala 3 Ala 4 Ala 4 Ala 4 Ala 4 Ala 4 Ala 1 Ala.			13	10	1,911	1,744	459	658	80	96	
Tenn 4 Alia. 2 25 Miss	91 53				100	106	53	149	9	6	
Miss	16	-	-		391	465	162	199	11	34	
W.S. CENTRAL 3 65 Ark 4 Ls 4 Okla. 1 14 Tex. 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mex. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Utah - 10 Nev. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Westh. 3 37 Oreg. 1 6 Celif. 2 132	14	*			293 1,127	330 843	179 65	196 114	60	56	
Ark. Ls 4 Olds. 1 14 Text 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mex. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Utah - 10 New. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Westh. 3 37 Creg. 1 6 Celif. 2 132	8	•	2	7	954	2,300	1,025	1,104	54	360	
Le 4 Okta. 1 14 Tex. 2 47 MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 Colo, 1 13 Colo, 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Ulah - 10 Nev. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Wesh. 3 37 Oreg. 1 8 Colif. 2 132	51 10		2	,	157	2,300	75	101	11	14	
Okla.         1         14           Tex.         2         47           MOUNTAIN         3         443           Mont.         -         3           Idaho         -         74           Wyo.         -         1           Colo.         1         13           N. Mex.         1         32           Ariz.         1         305           Utah         -         10           Nev.         U         5           PACIFIC         7         195           Wesh.         3         37           Creg.         1         6           Celif.         2         132	5		-	-	499	848	-	7	23	41	
MOUNTAIN 3 443 Mont 3 Idaho - 74 Wyo 1 13 N. Mex. 1 32 Ariz. 1 306 Utah - 10 Nev. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 West. 3 37 Crep. 1 6 Celif. 2 132	20	*	2	4	35 263	76 1,138	96 854	111 885	20	19 286	
Mont.   -   3	16	-						241	61	59	
Idahio - 74 Wyo 1 Colo. 1 13 N. Mex. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Utah - 10 Nev. U 5 Wash. 3 37 Creg. 1 6 Celif. 2 132	199	3	7	3	103	148	256 3	9	22	8	
Colo. 1 13 N. Mex. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Ultah - 10 Nev. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Wesh. 3 37 Oreg. 1 8 Celif. 2 132	23	1	1			i	6	6			
N. Mex. 1 32 Ariz. 1 305 Utah - 10 New. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Westh. 3 37 Creg. 1 6 Celif. 2 132					2	-	1	2	16	11	
Ariz. 1 305 Utah - 10 Nex. 0 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Wash. 3 37 Oreg. 1 6 Celif. 2 132	106	-			65 5	76	40	20 37	3	2	
Utah - 10 Nev. U 5 PACIFIC 7 195 Wash. 3 37 Oreg. 1 6 Celif. 2 132	44	2	5		18	34	143	95	18	34	
PACIFIC 7 195 Wesh. 3 37 Oreg. 1 8 Celif. 2 132	12	*	1	2	3	7	10	16	1	2	
Wash. 3 37 Oreg. 1 8 Celif. 2 132	2	U		1	7	23	49	56			
Oreg. 1 8 Celif. 2 132	341		19	18	203	475 21	1,888	2,556 113	138	139	
Celif. 2 132	42		1		6	17	23	63			
Alaska	249		15	16	189	434	1,634	2,228	132	108	
	6	-	2	2	1	2	36 74	33 119	4	31	
			2		1	3	4	30			
Guern U - P.R 6	2 2	U	-	1	138	155	56	62	19	43	
V.I. U		U		-	1	22	-	141			
Amer. Samoa U -	1	U	-		3	1	3	3 16	*		

## TABLE III. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,\* week ending June 17, 1995 (24th Week)

NEW ENGLAND   494   327   32   32   32   32   37   32   38   38   37   38   38   37   38   38			All Causes, By Age (Years)							M'		All Causes, By Age (Years)						
Boston, Mass.   163   97   26   27   5   8   5	Reporting Area	Ages 285 45-64 25-44 1-24 <1 Total Reporting Area		≥05	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	På Tol									
Infidigeport, Conn. 31 18 8 1 3 1 1   Baltimore, Mid. 272 161 47 48 9 7 2 ell River, Maes. 20 12 6 2 Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 32 14 6 1 2   Charlotte, M.C. 117 64 1 2   Charlotte, M.C	EW ENGLAND	49	4	327		50	9	16		S. ATLANTIC	1,359	826	262	181	55	34	7	
ambridge, Mass. 20 12 6 2 1 Charlotte, N.C. 117 64 32 14 68 1 21 4 68							5	8	5		159				7	3		
ell River, Mass. 25 20 3 2 1   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 7 2   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 6 2 3   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 7 2   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 6 2 3   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 7 2   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 7 2   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 7 2   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 3 5   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 3 5   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 63 23 15 3 5   Jacksonville, Fla. 129 7 2   Jacksonvill	ridgeport, Conn.				8		3		- 1	Beltimore, Md.						7	2	
ovvell, Mass. 24 16 6 2 1   Norfolk, Vs. 68 46 8 7 4 3 3	ambridge, Mass.				- 6	2			: 1	Charlotte, N.C.		64			6		1	
ovvell, Mass. 24 16 6 2 1   Norfolk, Vs. 68 46 8 7 4 3 3	lastford Cone	2	5		3	2				Jacksonville, Fia.					5	5		
lew Bedford, Mass. 25 19 4 2 Savannsh, Ga. 43 26 9 7 - 1 tovidence, R.I. 48 36 10 1 1 4 Tovidence, R.I. 48 37 26 9 2 2 4 4 7 7 5 20 12 1 1 1 1 Tovidence, R.I. 48 37 24 4 7 7 5 20 12 1 1 1 4 1 - 5 5 Tovidence, R.I. 48 28 9 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	owell Mass					2	0					92			4	2		
lew Bedford, Mass. 25 19 4 2 Savannsh, Ga. 43 26 9 7 - 1 tovidence, R.I. 48 36 10 1 1 4 Tovidence, R.I. 48 37 26 9 2 2 4 4 7 7 5 20 12 1 1 1 1 Tovidence, R.I. 48 37 24 4 7 7 5 20 12 1 1 1 4 1 - 5 5 Tovidence, R.I. 48 28 9 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	vnn. Mass.					2	-			Richmond Va	87	50		11	3	3		
lew Haven, Conn. 44 29 7 3 - 5 2   5t. Petersburg, Fla. 53 32 11 6 3 1 1 crowdidence, Rl. 48 38 10 1 - 1 4   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 2 1 1 1 1   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 3   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 3   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 3   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 3   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 3   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 2   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 2   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 2   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 2   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 9 9 6 - 7 2   Tampa, Fla. 178 125 32 9 9 2 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 11 1 1 2 cromsrville, Mass. 42 11 1	ew Bedford, Mass	. 2			4	2			- :	Savannah Ga						1		
rovidence, R.I. 48 38 10 1 - 1 4 Tampa, Fia. 178 125 32 9 9 2 yordenous comerville, Mass. 18 12 4 - 1 1 - 1 4 Washington, D.C. 144 78 31 224 4 7 7 5 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	lew Haven, Conn.	4	4	29	7	3		5	2						3			
pringlield, Mess.   18   12   4   - 1   1   - 3	rovidence, R.I.			36	10	1		1	4	Tampa, Fla.	178	125	32		9	2		
Vaterbury, Conn.  33				1	1			*	1			78		24	4	7		
MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 486 278 93 76 94 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 486 278 93 76 94 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 486 278 93 76 94 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 486 278 93 76 94 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 486 278 93 76 94 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 486 278 93 76 94 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 486 278 93 76 94 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 48 1 1 - 5 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 48 1 1 - 5 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 48 1 1 1 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 48 1 1 1 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 48 1 1 1 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 18 1 2 1 1 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 18 1 2 1 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 18 1 MID. ATLANTIC 2,438 1,505 18 1 MID. ATLANTIC 2,505 18 1 MID. AT							1		- :	Wilmington, Del.	10	8	1	1				
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<sup>&</sup>quot;Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included. Preumonia and influenza.

Pneumonia and inituenza.

\*Bacause of changes in reporting methods in these 3 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 5 weeks.

\*Totals includes unknown ages.

U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

## Dietary Goals - Continued

Eater" to reduce the proportion of total food-energy intake from fat. In addition to interventions targeted toward adults, Kansas LEAN emphasizes the education of children about appropriate nutrition. Long-term nutritional habits can be improved by introducing new foods to children, lowering the fat content of school lunches, and educating children (10). For example, a "Check Your Six" program targeted toward fifth-grade and preschool-aged children has been initiated to increase the quantity of grain products consumed.

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# Lyme Disease — United States, 1994

For surveillance purposes, Lyme disease (LD) is defined as the presence of an erythema migrans rash ≥5 cm in diameter or laboratory confirmation of infection with *Borrelia burgdorferi* and at least one objective sign of musculoskeletal, neurologic, or cardiovascular disease (1). In 1982, CDC initiated surveillance for LD, and in 1990, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists adopted a resolution that designated LD a nationally notifiable disease. This report summarizes surveillance data for LD in the United States during 1994.

In 1994, 13,083 cases of LD were reported to CDC by 44 state health departments, 4826 (58%) more than the 8257 cases reported in 1993 (Figure 1). As in previous years, most cases were reported from the northeastern and north-central regions (Figure 2). The overall incidence of reported LD was 5.2 per 100,000 population. Eight states reported incidences of more than 5.2 per 100,000 (Connecticut, 62.2; Rhode Island, 47.2; New York, 29.2; New Jersey, 19.6; Delaware, 15.5; Pennsylvania, 11.9; Wisconsin, 8.4; and Maryland, 8.3); these states accounted for 11,476 (88%) of nationally reported cases. Six states (Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, and North Dakota) reported no cases. Reported incidences were ≥100 per 100,000 in 15 counties in Con-

Lyme Disease — Continued

FIGURE 1. Number of reported Lyme disease cases, by year — United States, 1982–1994

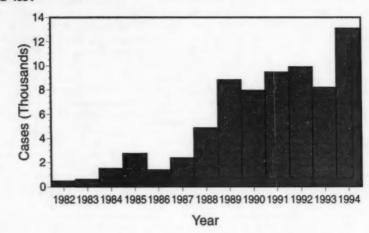
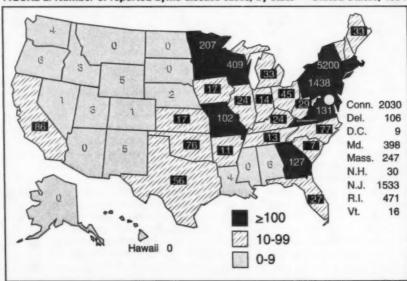


FIGURE 2. Number of reported Lyme disease cases, by state — United States, 1994



Lyme Disease - Continued

necticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; the incidence was highest in Nantucket County, Massachusetts (1197.6).

Six northeastern states accounted for 95% of the increase in reported cases for 1994: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Reported cases increased by 218 cases (121%) in Maryland, 747 cases (95%) in New Jersey, 2382 cases (85%) in New York, 199 cases (73%) in Rhode Island, 680 cases (50%) in Connecticut, and 353 cases (33%) in Pennsylvania. Reported cases remained stable in the states with endemic disease in the north-central region (Minnesota and Wisconsin) and decreased in California (36%).

Males and females were nearly equally affected in all age groups except those aged 10–19 years (males: 55%) and those aged 30–39 years (females: 56%).

Reported by: State health departments. Bacterial Zoonoses Br, Div of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Editorial Note: LD is the most commonly reported vectorborne infectious disease in the United States. Infection with *B. burgdorferi* results from exposure to nymphal and adult forms of tick vectors of the genus *Ixodes: I. scapularis* (black-legged tick) in the northeastern and upper north-central United States, and *I. pacificus* (western black-legged tick) in the Pacific coastal states.

Risk for exposure to B. burgdorferi is strongly associated with the prevalence of tick vectors and the proportion of those ticks that carry B. burgdorferi. The risk for exposure may be highly focal (2) and can differ substantially between adjacent states, counties, communities, and areas on the same residential property (3,4). In northeastern states with endemic disease, the infection rate of nymphal I. scapularis ticks with B. burgdorferi is commonly 20%-35%, and even modest changes in tick numbers can substantially affect the risk for exposure to infected vectors (5). In one area of Connecticut where approximately 15% of I. scapularis are infected with B. burgdorferi, changes in the annual incidence of LD have paralleled changes in I. scapularis densities (M. Cartter, Connecticut Department of Health and Addiction Services, K. Stafford, Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, personal communication, 1995). In 1994, tick surveillance in the Northeast indicated increases over previous years in vector tick density. For example, in one site in Westchester County, New York, population density of I. scapularis nymphs increased 400% from 0.4 nymphs per square meter in 1993 to 1.6 nymphs per square meter in 1994 (T. Daniels, Fordham University, R. Falco, Westchester County Department of Health, personal communication, 1995), and in Rhode Island, nymphal I. scapularis density measured at sites throughout the state increased 158% from 1993 to 1994 (T. Mather, University of Rhode Island, personal communication, 1995).

Ascertainment of LD cases based only on passive surveillance may result in underreporting of cases (6,7). Because of this and in accordance with recommendations for control of emerging diseases (8), some states in which LD is endemic have expanded surveillance efforts. In 1994, the New York State Department of Health augmented surveillance with additional staff, intensified active case detection, and validated some cases reported in the previous year; these efforts probably accounted for some of the increase in reported cases for New York in 1994 (D. White, New York State Department of Health, personal communication, 1995). Active surveillance, with support from CDC, is conducted by health departments in Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

## Lyme Disease - Continued

The risk for infection among persons residing in or visiting areas where LD is endemic can be reduced through avoidance of known tick habitats; other preventive measures include wearing long pants and long-sleeved shirts, tucking pants into socks, applying tick repellents containing N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide ("DEET") to clothing and/or exposed skin according to manufacturer's instructions, checking thoroughly and regularly for ticks, and promptly removing any attached ticks. Acaracides containing permethrin kill ticks on contact and can provide further protection when applied to clothing, but are not approved for use on skin.

Additional information about LD is available from state and local health departments, from CDC's Voice Information System, telephone (404) 332-4555; from CDC's Bacterial Zoonoses Branch, Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, telephone (970) 221-6453; and from the Office of Communications, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, telephone (301) 496-5717.

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# African Pygmy Hedgehog-Associated Salmonellosis — Washington, 1994

During 1994, the Washington Department of Health Public Health Laboratory reported the isolation from a human of a rare Salmonella serotype, Salmonella serotype Tilene. This report summarizes the epidemiologic investigation of the case by the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health, which suggested the infection was related to exposure to African pygmy hedgehogs.

On April 9, 1994, a 10-month old girl was evaluated in a hospital emergency department in King County for an acute febrile, nonbloody diarrheal illness; the fever resolved without treatment but the diarrhea persisted for 3 weeks. On April 28, she was evaluated in an outpatient clinic; a stool sample yielded Salmonella Tilene. The infant had been breast-fed and received supplemental solid foods; she did not attend a child care center. Her parents were asymptomatic, and cultures of stool samples from both were negative. The family owned a dog and a breeding herd of 80 apparently healthy African pygmy hedgehogs; a stool sample from one of three hedgehogs

#### Salmonellosis - Continued

cultured yielded Salmonella Tilene. Although the infant had not had direct contact with the hedgehogs, the hedgehogs were handled frequently by one member of the family. The infant's illness resolved after treatment for an upper respiratory infection with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

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Editorial Note: Salmonella Tilene is an uncommon cause of human illness; the organism was first isolated in 1960 from a child in Senegal (1). Although the patient in Washington had the first documented human infection with this serotype in the United States,\* since January 1991 the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has identified two isolates from animals at the National Veterinary Services Laboratory—both were from African pygmy hedgehogs (K. Ferris, USDA, personal communication, April 1995). Although the African pygmy hedgehog is an unusual pet, ownership of these animals is reportedly increasing in the United States (2). African pygmy hedgehogs are bred domestically in the United States; importation from Africa has been prohibited since 1991 because they can carry foot-and-mouth disease, a disease of livestock that is not found in the United States (R. Perkins, USDA, personal communication, May 1995).

Salmonella spp. are found worldwide in domestic and wild animals, including mammals, reptiles, and birds. Although ingestion of contaminated food is the most important source of salmonellosis in humans (3), pets are another potential source of infection (4,5). The overall risk for acquiring salmonellosis from pets is low; however, the risk is increased with exposure to animals with high fecal carriage rates of Salmonella. In general, carriage rates are higher in animals that are young, have diarrhea, or live in overcrowded conditions (4). Reported carriage rates are highest in reptiles (as high as 90%), and lowest in dogs and cats (4). Carriage rates have not been reported for African pygmy hedgehogs.

The investigation of this case and a recent report involving reptile-associated transmission of Salmonella (5) underscore the potential risk for transmission of Salmonella from an infected pet to members of the household who do not have direct contact with the pet. This risk can be reduced by handwashing after handling of pets, especially before eating or handling food, and by avoiding contact with pets' feces (6).

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<sup>\*</sup>On June 21, the Texas Department of Health reported to CDC the second human infection with Salmonella Tilene in the United States; the patient's family owned a hedgehog.

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